

§ 30.607 How is a structured settlement (that is, a settlement providing for receipt of funds over a specified period of time) treated for purposes of reporting the recovery?

In this situation, the recovery to be reported is the present value of the right to receive all of the payments included in the structured settlement, allocated in the case of multiple recipients in the same manner as single payment recoveries.

§ 30.608 How does the United States calculate the amount to which it is subrogated?

The subrogated amount of a specific claim consists of the total money paid by OWCP from the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund with respect to that claim to or on behalf of an employee or eligible surviving beneficiary, less charges for any medical file review (*i.e.*, the physician does not examine the employee) done at the request of OWCP. Charges for medical examinations also may be subtracted if the employee or eligible surviving beneficiary establishes that the examinations were required to be made available to the employee under a statute other than the EEOICPA.

§ 30.609 Is a settlement or judgment received as a result of allegations of medical malpractice in treating an illness covered by the EEOICPA a recovery that must be reported to OWCP?

Since an injury caused by medical malpractice in treating an illness covered by the EEOICPA is also covered under the EEOICPA, any recovery in a suit alleging such an injury is treated as a recovery that must be reported to OWCP.

§ 30.610 Are payments to an employee or eligible surviving beneficiary as a result of an insurance policy which the employee or eligible surviving beneficiary has purchased a recovery that must be reported to OWCP?

Since payments received by an employee or eligible surviving beneficiary pursuant to an insurance policy purchased by someone other than a liable third party are not payments in satisfaction of liability for causing an ill-

ness covered by the Act, they are not considered a recovery that must be reported to OWCP.

§ 30.611 If a settlement or judgment is received for more than one medical condition, can the amount paid on a single EEOICPA claim be attributed to different conditions for purposes of calculating the amount to which the United States is subrogated?

(a) All medical conditions accepted by OWCP in connection with a single claim are treated as the same illness for the purpose of computing the amount which the United States is entitled to offset in connection with the receipt of a recovery from a third party, except that an injury caused by medical malpractice in treating an illness covered under the EEOICPA will be treated as a separate injury.

(b) If an illness covered under the EEOICPA is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in more than one person, other than the United States, a DOE contractor or subcontractor, a beryllium vendor or an atomic weapons employer, to pay damages, OWCP will determine whether recoveries received from one or more third parties should be attributed to separate conditions for which compensation is payable in connection with a single EEOICPA claim. If such an attribution is both practicable and equitable, as determined by OWCP, in its discretion, the conditions will be treated as separate injuries for purposes of calculating the amount to which the United States is subrogated.

EFFECT OF TORT SUITS AGAINST BERYLLIUM VENDORS AND ATOMIC WEAPONS EMPLOYERS

§ 30.615 What type of tort suits filed against beryllium vendors or atomic weapons employers may disqualify certain claimants from receiving benefits under EEOICPA?

Section 7385d of the EEOICPA provides that a tort suit (other than an administrative or judicial proceeding for workers' compensation) solely for injuries arising out of an exposure to beryllium or radiation covered by the EEOICPA, filed against a beryllium vendor or an atomic weapons employer, by a covered employee, or an eligible